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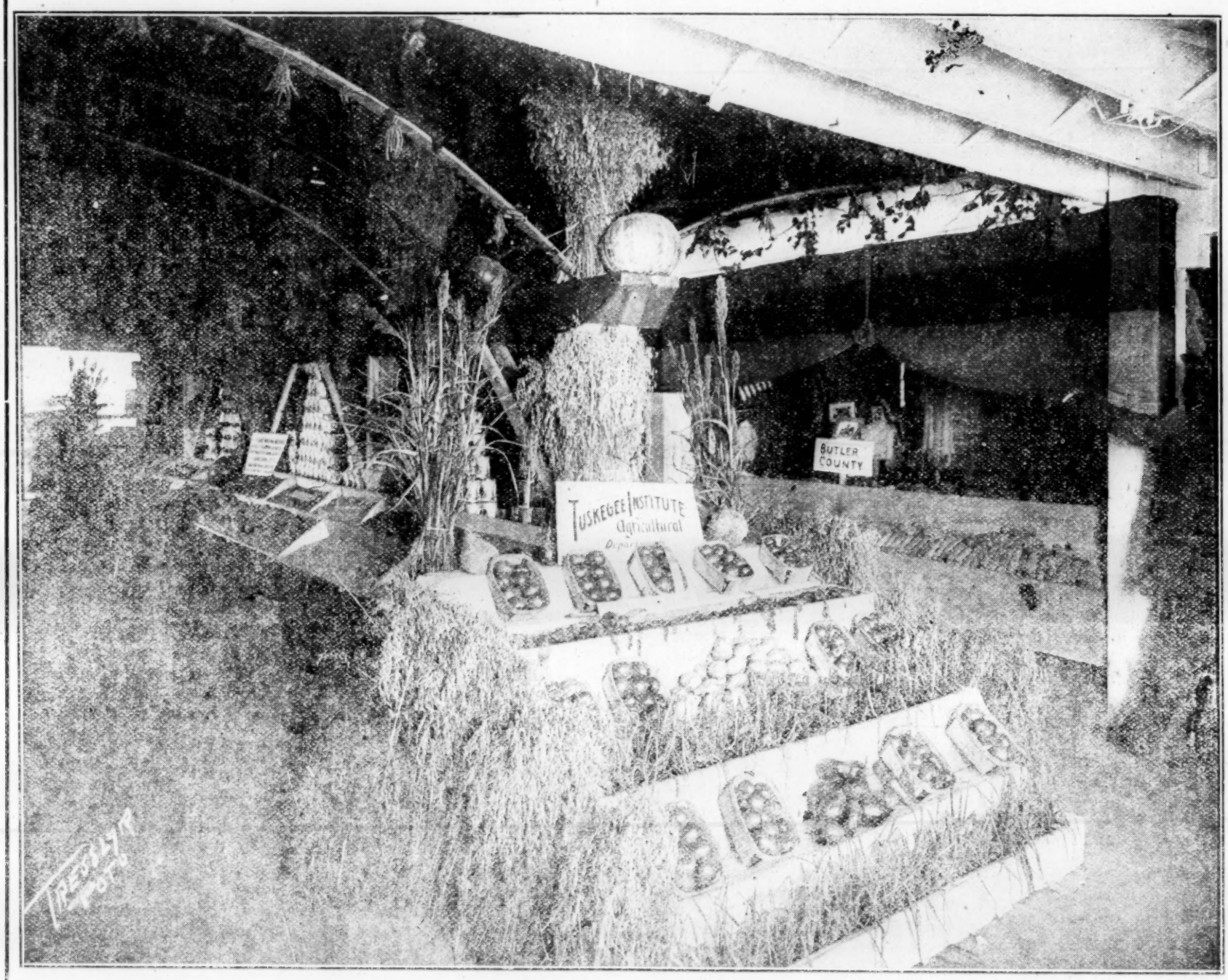
THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

Vol. 1, No. 21 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., NOVEMBER 7, 1914 5c. Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

Our Text

In the next issue of The Negro Farmer will be found in the first name on the roll of States, ALABAMA



AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AT THE RECENT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, STATE FAIR

For a number of years, long before any war cloud appeared on the horizon, the Tuskegee Institute through its Farmers' Conferences and other extension work, was begging colored people to grow their food and "live at home." There is "no play" agriculture around Tuskegee. The students are taught how to grow everything that modern agricultural science suggests.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SENDS WORDS OF PRAISE TO THE NEGRO FARMER

WORTH OF THIS PAPER BEING RECOGNIZED IN HIGH PLACES

Whether our colored farmers see it in that light or not, the following letter sent to us voluntarily shows that the highest official authority on agriculture in the country regards THE NEGRO FARMER JOURNAL as one of the real important factors in Southern Agricultural Progress, and, hence in national prosperity. The letter follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCT. 17, 1914.

MR. ISAAC FISHER, *Editor*
THE NEGRO FARMER,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

Dear Sir:

I have just noticed the October 10. number of your paper, and wish especial y to commend the illu tration on the first page. That picture and the accompanying comment tells the story of the man who planted nothing but cotton as vividly as it coul be done. I sincerely wish that this could be made into an enlarged poster and stuck up at every cross roads in the South. I believe that this would be one of the most effective campaigns for diversification that could be carried on.

I hope you can continue to send us your paper for our files.

Yours very truly,

(*Signed*) J. A. EVANS,

Asst. Special Agent in Charge.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

THE STORY OF C. A. NAPPER OF LYNCHBURG, OHIO, TOLD IN SHORT SENTENCES, RIGHT TO THE POINT

Was a messenger in a Federal building in Ohio when Grover Cleveland was elected President.

Had an attack of "cold feet" (that is he became frightened) when the Democrats took office.

Quit his messenger job and went to the country.

Bought an unimproved farm and built a house on it.

Was now $500 in debt and had only $1.70 in cash left.

Began farming with three dozen Plymouth Rock hens that had been given to him, and three old roosters which his wife already had.

His wife wanted Pekin ducks and turkeys. He bought these for her, laying thereby, the foundation of his poultry yard.

Raises Kentucky thoroughbred draught horses.

Has large pens of fine Poland China hogs.

Grows corn, rye, cow peas, clover.

He says a successful farmer needs (1) "get-up;" (2) muscle; and (3) plenty of good common sense.

VALUE OF BEING WELL BORN

(The following article is very interesting to the Editor of this paper because it was written by the Editor of Hoard's Dairyman, under the same convictions that moved The Negro Farmer to present the "Beauty Contest" editorial in the last issue, namely the belief that "life is more than meat." The two editorials appeared during the same week and but one day apart. The colored editor spoke in behalf of race consciousness and pride; the white editor pleaded for the countless millions yet unborn.)

While we are busy with the thought of good animals we adhere closely to the idea of breeding from the best strains of blood we can get. And we are wise in so doing. But when young men and women mate with each other, with the likely possibilities of children in the future, they are apt to throw all this wisdom of good blood to the winds. Fancy, sexuality, impulse—all good in their way, cast the deciding vote. "I would not marry a person I did not love;" say they. Certainly not. But must you love without sense, good judgment some consideration of the consequences of love? Now this does not include the purpose of marrying for property or position. That is a hollow-hearted view of marriage from which every sound, wholesome young person recoils with deep aversion.

There is a book called "Home" in which the author, George Agnew Chamberlain, gives us his idea of the best conditions in which to be born. He says:

"Let him be born of good stock, preferably the old stock that laid the foundations of our nation; let him be reared in an old home in the country, one of those homes that have grown with the growth of generations and fitted themselves to the habits of a family. Then, though he wanders in many a far country, and lies with the swine, and feeds on husks, in the end the blood of his fathers will speak; the house of his fathers will call; and he will arise and go home, saved by the decencies that were bred in the bone."

We like that paragraph largely because it utters a great truth about the gripping effect of a good home on the mind and fortune of children and further because it speaks a great psychological truth concerning the value to every man of being born in the country, of sober, well meaning parents. We do not care so much what the blood is, whether it be Yankee, German, Norwegian, Irish, English, or any of the foreign lines, or of a good mixture, but the two salient, basal points are to be born in the country and of honest, upright parents.

American society has a great interest in such a birth and lineage. It means the production of good citizens who govern themselves and who do not require the expense of jails, courts, prisons, almshouses, etc. Think of what great value to society and the State and nation a good citizen is. Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church once said: "It takes a naturally good man to make the best Christian." To be such a Christian or citizen one needs to have a sound, good start in life, and for that purpose there is nothing like having an honest, upright, good father and mother and a wholesome place for childhood and youth. All honor to those country bred people who build up and maintain such homes and families.

A GOOD METHOD TO KEEP SWEET POTATOES

Let potatoes dry as thoroughly as possible. Have at hand a sufficient amount of dry sand or dust. Spread sand about 2 inches deep on floor; cover this with a layer of potatoes, then a layer of sand, and continue the alternation till all are in and cover with 2 or 4 inches of sand on top. If the potatoes are sound when placed they will keep perfectly without any further attention. There are three advantages in this method: first, the dirt around each potato neutralizes the temperature and prevents overheating without ventilation; second, in dry dirt they cannot freeze; third you can get out potatoes on a blizzard day without danger of chilling those left, as the dry dirt or sand flows immediately to cover them.

If this kiln is started on the ground moisture will rise into it by capillary attraction and the potatoes will sprout in the kiln when the weather begins to warm, though they will not rot from the mere moisture.

As to the preliminaries—flooring, walling up and covering use common sense methods with what you have at hand.

N. W. HOLLAND, Cotton Plant, Ark.

MORE IMMIGRATION NEEDED IN SOUTH

Nashville Industrial Bureau Starts Move to Bring More People—Look Toward Europe—Army of Immigrants Expected When Present War is Over

Nashville, Tenn., October 17.—After the European war is ended, the havoc wrought, the poverty engendered and the difficulties of reconstruction and rehabilitation will cause a veritable hegira of immigration to the United States, because of the surpassing opportunities presented by this country.

Fully realizing the conditions which will then prevail and believing that the South ought to secure as large a part of the most desirable of these immigrants, especially the Germans, the Nashville Industrial Bureau is sending out the following letter to leading commercial organizations and railroads of the South:

South Needs Population

"Gentlemen—The prosperity of your city depends upon the prosperity of the South. The South needs people to develop its unrivaled resources. The prosperity of the South, therefore, depends upon the sort of people who are induced to move into this section.

"Now, there are no people in the world who are more desirable than the Germans. They have made the North and Central West prosperous. They are thrifty, law-abiding, not easily influenced by political agitators and are highly trained for agriculture, mechanics and for any branch of industry.

After the European war is over many thousands of these people will come to the United States, seeking new homes. The South needs and wants them and can get them by making the proper concerted efforts.

"In view of these facts and this opportunity, it has occurred to the Nashville Industrial Bureau that it might be desirable to call a meeting at Nashville of representatives of the commercial organizations and railroads of the South and of others naturally and directly interested in the upbuilding of this section at such early date as might be appointed. What do you think of this idea? Would your organization co-operate? If so, please advise us what date you would suggest for the conference. Your reply will be awaited with interest."

Strikes Popular Chord

Of course the Industrial Bureau realizes that to push a propaganda of this sort in Europe at the present time would likely create antagonisms which would be prejudicial to the ultimate good of the movement, but it is thought that if such a meeting or Congress, as has been suggested, be held in Nashville early in the spring or late in the winter, conditions in Europe would be more favorable for accomplishing the end desired.

The many responses received by the Industrial Bureau indicate that it has struck a popular chord. The commercial organizations and the railroads are keenly interested, and favor the holding of the convention at Nashville at such time as may be deemed most favorable.

Here are some expressions of views held by important commercial executives: Mr. George R. Brown, secretary of the Board of Trade of Little Rock, Ark., writes: "There are no better people in the United States than the Germans. We will work with you in establishing an Immigration Bureau, but we think that each State should hold its own convention and send delegates to the convention of all the Southern States. However, if this is not feasible, we favor any plan that will accomplish the desired result."

Mr. Bruce Kennedy, General Secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, writes: "We are impressed with the suggestion that a convention should be called at Nashville or some other central point for the purpose of considering a concert of action to secure desirable immigrants from Europe as a result of the present unsettled conditions on the European continent."

Wants Good Class

Mr. E. H. Tobery, assistant secretary of the Texarkana Board of Trade, says: "It occurs to us that the Southern States would do well to begin a movement looking to the obtaining of a high class of foreign agricultural people who would populate our lands and raise food crops. We should endeavor to secure people who readily amalgamate with Americans and become American nationalists."

Mr. P. L. Dickie, Secretary of the Tampa Board of Trade, Tampa, Fla., writes: "This organization is in favor of some concerted action on the part of organizations of the South to secure desirable immigration to our lands."

Mr. Walter G. Cooper, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I think you are on the right track in seeking to take advantage of the present situation in locating the best class of European farmers on American soil."

President Paul J. Kruesi of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce writes: "The first thought that came into my head at the outbreak of the war was that the Germans especially would be emigrating from Germany immediately after the war was over, in order to escape the burden of taxation that the war will leave."

Mr. Albert S. Johnstone, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, S. C., says: "I feel quite sure that we would be glad to co-operate in working out any practical, far-reaching programme in this direction."

Taking Right Step

The Hopkinsville Business Men's Association, Mr. C. H. Bleich, Secretary, writes: "We believe that your bureau is taking the right steps. This organization stands ready to cooperate with you in any movement that you may desire to put on foot."

Mr. B. A. Taylor, president of the Dalton Chamber of Commerce, says: "I heartily approve of your movement to stimulate the trend of immigration to the South, especially the Germans, English and French, as these people are of a type that make good Americans.

Mr. O. S. Shannon, secretary of the Franklin Commercial Club, says: "Since reading your letter I have talked to some of our good farmers about here and they are favorable to the movement, believing that the settlement of German farmers in Williamson County would be of inestimable value to the farming interests of this section."

Mr. L. S. Daniel, Secretary of the Paris Business Men's Club, writes: "We are with you on your proposed meeting in Nashville. The writer has had a deal of experience in colonizing, and you are more than welcome to our aid."

Capt. T. F. Peck, commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, writes: "This department will be glad to co-operate in every possible way and I will be glad to attend a meeting in this city at any time it is convenient to hold it."—St. Louis Globe Democrat. (See Editorial discussion of this subject on page 6.)

SOME HORSE SENSE

The best order in feeding is: Water, hay, water again, grain.—Never give grain to a tired horse. Let him rest and nibble hay for an hour or two first.—Water the horses as often as possible; but let the horse that comes in hot drink a few swallows only.—Keep a good, deep, dry bed under the horse while he is in the stable, day or night, on Sundays especially. The more he lies down, the longer his legs and feet will last.—Never put up a horse dirty or muddy for the night. At least brush his legs and belly, and straighten his hair.—In hot weather, and in all weather if the horse is hot, sponge his eyes, nose, dock, the harness marks and the inside of his hind quarters when he first comes in.—When the horse comes in wet with rain, first scrape him, then blanket him, and rub his head, neck, loins and legs. If the weather is cold put on an extra blanket in twenty minutes.—Speak gently to the horse, and do not swear or yell at him. He is a gentleman by instinct and should be treated as such.—Home and Farm.

PROFITABLE PRODUCTION OF HOGS

To produce pork profitably hogs must feed and graze continuously on pastures and crops particularly planted for them, is the advice of government experts. Very seldom is the growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit unless proper galvanized and feeding methods are followed.

In spring, summer and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable because large quantities of corn are fed without products of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted. The most reliable are rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley. It is not too late to plant these crops even in late November and in most sections of the South this is the best season.

For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well drained and prepared land that is either rich or has received a liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best drained lands.

The seeding should be heavy to insure a thorough planting. The young plants will grow slowly in the winter and many plants will be needed to furnish plenty of pasture. Crimson clover will do well with rape, rye, oats, wheat and barley and will mean an improvement on the land.—Southern Farming.

ACQUAINTANCE DESIRED IN THE CORN BELT STATES

Will not some kind friends send us the names of some colored farmers in the Corn Belt States so that we may extend our acquaintance?

THANKS!

WHY ALLOW LICE ON YOUR HENS?

The estimated offspring from a single pair of lice in eight weeks is one hundred twenty-five thousand. Lice are insects which inhabit the feathers of the bird. They have not a piercing mouth, but one that is used for biting. The louse subsists on the production of the skin and fragments of feathers. It is not so much what they get as nourishment from the individual that hurts, as the violent itching and pain they cause, especially if present in large numbers.

They also spread as rapidly as they breed. The lice from one individual may spread through the entire flock. Factors which favor their development are, poorly ventilated quarters, insufficient food and weak stock. The bird that looks poor and sickly is the one most likely to be infested.

Treatment

Provide the flock with a dust bath, and apply the following home-made powder (Lowry's Lice Powder). To one part of Crude Carbolic Acid and three parts of gasoline, add enough Plaster of paris to take up the liquid and mix thoroughly. Spread out and let dry. If it is too lumpy run through a sieve. Store away in tight cans. Work well into the feathers, especially in fluff and under the wings. Repeat in ten days and make a thorough job of it.—J. A. HELMREICH, Colorado Agricultural College.

WHAT HOGS TO KILL

The first step in putting up hog meat without tainting or spoiling is the careful selection of the animals to be killed. No matter how well bred and fat an animal may be it will not cure well if killed while in a sickly condition. A sick hog means that the animal's blood is feverish, that its system is infected by some disease germs, that it is inhabited by some kind of parasitic insect, or that its bowels and intestines are clogged up by undigested and putrid food matter. Any of these causes is a source of rapid decay, and, although you may get the meat from a sick hog cured in time to keep it from spoiling, it is sure to be tainted in flavor. Even bruises and broken limbs are dangerous, as these mean that blood has clotted under the skin, where it is a ready source of decay.

First-class meat cannot be obtained from an animal losing flesh. A reasonable amount of fat is necessary to give juiciness and flavor and when an animal begins to lose flesh the muscle fibers shrink and lose firmness.

The age at which an animal should be killed is a debatable point and largely a matter of preference. The flesh of a very young hog is often watery and lacking in flavor, while that of a very old hog is tough and stringy. The only general rule that can be laid down is that an animal may be slaughtered at six weeks, but that the best age is from eight to twelve months.—Home and Farm.

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

BED COVERS FOR WINTER

Every housewife should be supplied with plenty of good bedding at the beginning of winter, and many good covers can be made at home withut any expense, and there is no better way to utilize scraps of all kinds, and the best parts of old garments, than to make them into good winter covers for beds. A warm cover was made by basting together large pieces of old, soft, thin muslin until it was the right size wanted for the cover, and on this was basted scraps of outing flannel and all kinds of old, soft and new pieces until this cover was as heavy as wanted, and then over this was tacked the outside cover, which was made of the best parts of old calico and gingham dresses and tacked in place with red wrapping cord.

When making new comforts, put your cotton batting in a cover of cheesecloth and tack in the regular way with fine tidy cotton, and over this pad place a covering of any wash material and tack again, and the last tacking need not be very close. When this cover becomes soiled it can be removed, laundered and replaced, after the pad has had a good dusting, sunning and airing. All covers should be wide and long enough to tuck in well at the foot and come up well over the shoulders, as they will not only be more comfortable than small covers, but they may save many a cold and spell of rheumatism. Heavy covers are not desirable, as they weight one down and you feel as tired in the morning as you did when you went to bed. Two comforts of light weight are warmer and more comfortable than one heavy one.

Sheets of outing flannel are soft, warm and sparing of laundry work, but it is better to buy the outing flannel and make the covers at home, as the ready-made blankets are always lacking in both length and breadth. These blankets can be kept soft and of good color as long as they last by washing them through warm suds made with borax soap and soft water, but they should never be rubbed hard nor twisted in wringing, as wringing makes them packed and hard.

The all-wool and the half-cotton blankets come out clean and soft when washed through suds made with this Twenty Mule Team Soap and blankets should always be washed with white soap, otherwise they will neither look well nor feel soft, and all the changes of water must be of the same temperature.

Any kind of white covering used on beds is made beautifully white by putting it to soak for several hours in warm suds made with this soap; and white covers are easily washed if they are never allowed to become very soiled, and they last longer, as it is the hard rubbing in the laundry that wears them out much sooner than the using.—Martha—National Farmer and Stock Grower.

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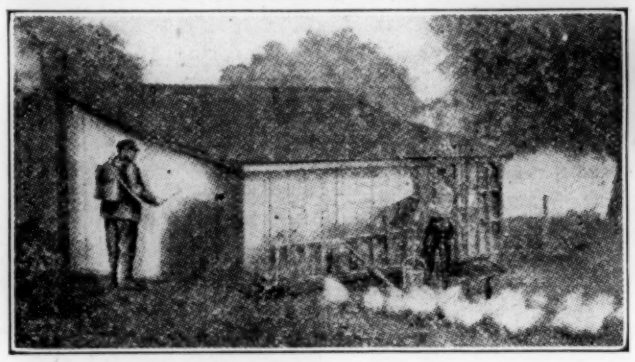

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During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

Saturday, November 7, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT—FOR THE COLORED FARMERS?

It's the rankest nonsense to tell people to stop talking about a war whose magnitude and effects are proving to be the most stupendous in all history! People won't stop talking about anything that threatens to make them lose their positions, property and prosperity.

It is because of this latter threatened result that The Negro Farmer is asking—"After the war, What—for the colored farmers?"

On another page we are publishing news of a movement already being set on foot in the South to secure immigrants after the war is over.

On a day, long ago, I Am That I Am said to Ezekiel (Chapter 33)—

"When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman * * * If the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

The Negro Farmer is the watchman set to watch for the approach of any sword against colored farmers; and, verily, their blood shall not be upon the head of this paper.

What the South Wants

The movement to secure immigrants for the South, and this is the plain unvarnished truth, means a movement to get a better and more satisfactory class of farmers than colored people are. There is no sentiment in it. The South wants for her fertile soil the best farmers in the world, and if she can get a better grade of soil-tillers than the Negroes are, she is going to get them.

The Warning

And here is the warning: The South has for a long time been seeking immigrants for her fields. An examination of their laws shows that the following States have made provisions for securing immigrants:

Alabama—

"Immigrants shall be sought among desirable white citizens of the United States first, and then citizens of English-speaking, French, Belgian, German, and Scandinavian countries." Laws as codified in 1907.

Arkansas—

Provides that the Commissioner of immigration may go abroad and solicit immigrants.—Acts of 1868.

Florida—

Counties are authorized to establish bureaus of immigration.—Act. of 1893.

Georgia—

The Commissioner of agriculture is authorized to encourage immigration.—Act of 1894.

Louisiana—

Has Bureau of Agriculture and immigration to assist immigration.

Mississippi—

Has department of agriculture and immigration.

Missouri—

Has a board of immigration.

North Carolina—

Has Department of Agriculture Immigration and statistics.

South Carolina—

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration attends to immigration affairs in this State. "His efforts to promote immigration 'shall be confined to white citizens of the United States, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, France and all other foreigners of Saxon origin.'"

Tennessee—

Has Department of Immigration which seeks immigrants.

Texas—

Has no board but desires immigrants.

Virginia—

Has board to seek immigration.

West Virginia—

Has board to encourage immigration.

The South cannot immediately secure enough white immigrants from Europe to supplant the Negro farmers right after this present war is over; but mark this: unless our farmers wake up now and learn to make their farms more productive, they will wake up in future and find an alien band of workers in our fields —a band who know what to do with soils and crops and who "know not Joseph."

False Security

Often we have heard colored farmers say that no cotton field laborer who will not accept the treatment given to a colored farm hand in the South will ever be permitted to work the farm lands of this section. It is not possible to be further mistaken than in this case. Mark this: If ever a group of farmers can be found who **will make these lands yield their** utmost, if those workers won't take "cussin" they won't be "cussed;" if they won't accept half protection of the law they'll be given full protection of all laws, new ones being made if necessary; if they won't live in cabins, substantial dwelling houses will be built for them, and if they won't accept four and five months school terms for their children while the more favored classes receive nine months, terms of nine months will be given to all.

Make Decision Now

We want all colored farmers to **decide now** to make their farms wake up. Diversify. More Peas, Potatoes, Poultry, Truck, Corn, Grain, Cattle. Less store-bought hay, food and things that can be grown on the farm. This is what we must do to be saved.

WHAT ELSE CAN ONE DO BUT BOW AND SAY "THANK YOU?"

October 13, 1914,
School of Journalism,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.

Mr. Isaac Fisher,
The Negro Farmer,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Am sorry to turn up in your mail so often, but don't write your good editorials if you don't want compliments. Evidently you have the fundamental idea for the relief of "the man farthest down." Bro. Ralph Thompson complimented you by saying that The Negro Farmer was to us what the Country Gentleman is to the whites. True, but only half of the truth. You are not preaching a back-to-the-soil-if-you-have-the-money doctrine. Your mission is to save the black millions who must "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish,"—money or no money. You have the idea. Go to it! Just when I think you have said the last word, you outdo yourself.—H. S. MURPHY.

SELECTING FEEDING CATTLE

How to select steers that will make good gains and return substantial profits should be well known by the man who plans to market his crops as feed this fall or winter.

John L. Tormey, of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, is urging cattle feeders to look for the following characteristics in animals which they intend to finish for the market:

"Steers, if they are to make profitable gains in the feed lot, must have beef characteristics, a wide, strong back and a large heart girth.

"They must have a strong frame and plenty of room for the vital organs, for an animal with a weak constitution can not hold up through the feeding season.

"A wide head and muzzle, which usually indicate good feeding qualities.

"Short legs, heavy hind quarters and arched ribs are essential in the feeding animal.

"The skin should be reasonably thick, soft and covered by a heavy coat of hair.

"The animal should have a straight back and low-set appearance, due to the depth of body and short legs."—National Farmer and Stock Grower.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL POWERS

A Missouri school teacher asks the following question—

"Editor The Negro Farmer:—I am a regular reader of your paper, particularly the "Farmers Dictionary" which I have found very useful in studying the war news. Will you kindly explain just what is required of a neutral nation like the United States while Europe is at war? You will help me very much if you will."

In international law a State is neutral when it does not give aid nor encouragement to either of two or more nations that are engaged in war against each other. The neutral State is supposed to be a friend to both sides, "neither granting nor withholding any privilege from one which is not granted or withheld equally from the other."

In 1907, the United States signed, with a number of other powers, including Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Mexico the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Bolivia and Salvador, a convention which bound them as follows: (The articles are explained instead of quoted)—

Article I provides that the warring nations shall commit no act of war on the territory of a neutral. For example, one of the fighting nations or belligerents as they are called is not permitted to let one of its vessels follow the enemy into neutral waters.

Article II Provides that one belligerent shall not move troops nor munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral.

Article III Forbids belligerents to erect on a neutral's territory any kind of telegraphic station with which to communicate with their forces on land or on sea. Nor may they use any such station which they had already built in peace times within such neutral's territory.

Article IV Provides that bodies of troops cannot be formed nor enlistment agencies opened on neutral territory to aid either of the belligerents.

Article V Requires a neutral power to see that the acts mentioned in Articles II and IV are not committed on her territory.

Article VI States that a neutral is not responsible for persons crossing the frontier to offer their services to one of the belligerents.

Article VII Shows that a neutral is not forbidden to sell in its own country anything which an army or fleet may need.

Article VIII Shows that a neutral is not expected to forbid or restrict on behalf of other belligerents the use of telegraph or of telephone cables or of wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to it or companies or private individuals.

These are the most important articles. Upon these and others of a similar character our neutrality laws are founded.

It is now a misdemeanor for a citizen of the United States to accept or use a commission for the purpose of serving a foreign power which is at war with a country with which the United States is at peace; to enlist or induce another person to enlist in the foreign service of such a State; or to fix out arm, equip, or enlarge the force of any armed vessel with the intent that it shall be employed in the service of a Power at war with a friendly State.

This, of course, does not cover the entire subject of neutrality, but touches some of the most important phases.

THE SEED CORN SITUATION

In most sections of the corn belt, the seed corn situation should be the very best this year. True, there has been considerable late rain that will perhaps make it difficult to get dry seed, but the frost has held off in the majority of sections to such an extent that the corn has had an opportunity to ripen naturrally on the stalk, and the matter of drying is purely a matter of storing the corn in such a way that there will be no opportunity to mold and injure the germinating powers.

The weakest corn is naturally the corn that is frozen while soft or damp, thus injuring the life of the germ. The corn that is left in the field at the present time is very apt to be caught for a frost may be expected at any time now. The ears are naturally more or less wet and this will make the frost, especially if it is a hard one, more dangerous.

The corn should have been picked before this time and then it should be stored in a place where the temperature is comparatively even throughout the year. The ideal storage room is naturally to be found in the house, perhaps in the basement not far from the furnace and yet far enough away so that there will be no danger of its becoming overheated, or better still, in a well protected store room on the second floor. The ears should be kept in such a way that there is plenty of circulation for the air on all sides so that they do not come in contact and become moldy or soft thus weakening the germinating power of the kernel.

With these few points kept in mind, the productiveness of the corn field may be greatly improved. There is no reason why the farmers of this country should not have larger crops of corn from the same acreage if they will look to the seed in such a way that there will be fewer missing hills, fewer hills that fail to germinate, thereby making it necessary to go over the fields time after time plowing and cultivating soil that does not yeld any profit.

Just bear these suggestions in mind. Gather the seed carefully, see that it is properly dried and that it is stored in a room where the temperature is comparatively even throughout the year. All of this requires a little time but it is time well spent and it is far better than to depend upon corn gathered at the regular time of husking.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

SEEING THINGS AS THEY ARE

At the close of an excellent editorial on "Staying on the Farm," Wallace's Farmer says:

"Go into any county seat, excluding the big cities where manufacturing interests are strong; count the number of men worth, say, thirty thousand dollars, made by the practice of law or medicine or merchandising. Then count the farmers in the county who are worth that amount, and you will find there are three times as many farmers who have made thirty thousand dollars as there are men worth that in the towns or cities. The farm does not make millionaires except one here and there by the advance in the price of real estate; but there is more financial equality among people in the country than you will find in any town or city anywhere. There is a much greater per cent of successes and a very much smaller per cent of failures."

That is good advice. Farmers are apt to think that the people in the towns make a great deal more money than they do Mullhall, the great English statistician, found by the census of 1880 that the average wealth of the farmers of the United States was over $3,000, whereas the lawyers were not worth anywhere near that sum. It is well to clap the tri-square of actual figures to our condition sometimes when we get foolishly discontented.—Hoard's Dairyman.

DEPTH OF FALL PLOWING

An Iowa correspondent writes:

"Would you consider fall plowing eight inches deep advisable when the ground which was plowed five or six inches deep last fall raised better corn than that plowed seven or eight inches deep? The ground which I am thinking of plowing is the same piece that I plowed last fall for corn this year. In the hills the soil is rather light, but it raises good corn."

In the long run, we believe that deep plowing pays, especially deep fall plowing. We are not so much in favor of deep spring plowing, for in the spring after a deep plowing there is not so much time to settle the seed bed. We recognize that it takes considerably more power to plow eight inches deep than five or six inches deep, and that sometimes the deeper plowing seems to result in a decreased yield. The reason for deep plowing sometimes bringing bad results is because it turns up two or three inches of cold, lifeless soil. When long continued, this objection disappears. The great advantage of deep plowing is that it gives a larger reservoir for holding water, and a larger area in which plant roots may feed. In Europe, where the most intensive farming is done, they plow much deeper than we plow sometimes as deep as ten or twelve inches.

The practical farmer must determine for himself the best depth to plow under present conditions. We generally advise plowing an inch or two deeper than is customary. We do not advise anyone to start deep plowing all at once. It is best to go slowly, but keep at it a little year after year. After a time one will learn the very best depth at which to plow.—Wallace's Farmer.

DON'T LOSE HEART

The advice which The Negro Farmer would give to everyone is—"Don't lose heart." Beautifully has it been said—

"God lives (and)
All's right with the world," or words to that effect.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The President has set apart Thursday, November 26th, as Thanksgiving this year. Everyone has something for which to be thankful.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT BED

Answering a subscriber's question Southern Farming gives the following directions for making a hotbed:

The standard width of hotbeds and cold frames is 6 feet. In building these select if possible a place on the south side of a building, fence, or other protected place. Dig a hole in the ground as long as desired and about 2 feet deep. Make it a few inches over 6 feet wide. The width of the hotbed should be 6 feet, and a few inches additional space is needed for the frame to be placed in. When the frame is all in, and you are ready for work, or rather a week or two before you are ready to sow the cabbage seed, put in from 18 to 24 inches of good horse stable manure. Cow stable manure is not desirable, as it doesn't heat well. Pack it firmly, put on 4 to 6 inches of soil on top, and let remain for several days. Don't sow the seed right away, because the manure will keep the soil at such a high temperature that it might be injurious to the seed. Then sow the seed, cover and handle in the ordinary way. Detailed information on construction and management may be found in Vegetable Gardening, by R. L. Watts. This book is published by Orange Judd company, and may be had from our New York office. This book gives detailed information in regard to the work. It takes from 12 to 16 square feet to grow 1000 cabbage plants. One ounce of seed will grow from 1500 to 2000 plants. Therefore, to grow 30,000 plants your hotbed should be at least 60 feet long and 6 feet wide. The most costly part of this hotbed is the glass sash, of course. Any sellers of these hotbed frames will give you exact quotations as to the cost of a frame the size you wish. Roughly speaking, we should say that you should be able to build a hotbed of the size needed for something like $75. This may be slightly low or slightly high, and we suggest that you immediately get in touch with one or more firms selling these hotbed frames.

A hotbed is not necessary for growing cabbage plants in the South. However, a hotbed can be used to advantage in growing cabbage plants in the South if it is desired to put them out early. In practically all of the South the best time to plant cabbage seed for the early spring crop of cabbage is in September or October, setting out the plants in November and letting them head for early spring crop.

TEACHERS CO-OPERATING

The teachers of Dadeville Colored School are doing all they know to help the farmers of that section. They have organized a Farmers' Conference and Mothers' Club for their patrons which meet regularly. They have sent to the different Experiment Stations for Bulletins on different subjects pertaining to farming which they give out freely to those who attend.

They were glad to co-operate in every way possible to make the Tallapoosa County Farmers' Institute held there October 10 inst., successful. The teachers are: Prof. D. D. Crawford and Miss Effie Chambliss. Teachers, follow their example. Jas. W. Vines.

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Department of Mechanic Arts	276
Total	1,917

What They Are Doing

Principals of district schools..156	Dentists.....5	Editors and journalists.....8
Teachers of rural schools..... 263	Pharmacists 3	Bookkeepers..... 15
Principals of secondary or high schools.....12	Druggists..... 10	U. S. Farm Demonstrator....1
Teachers in grammar and high schools.....75	Working at trades.....246	Undertakers and embalmers..5
Doctors.....30	Bankers..... ..3	Contractors and builders.....8
Lawyers.....5	U. S. Government Service...25	U. S. Bureau of Education....1
	Jeanes teachers.....7	Farmers 326
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During the War, Read "The Negro Farmer." You'll Get the News and be told What to Do.

CORN LESSONS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Washington, D. C.,

For the benefit of children in rural schools suggestions for a series of lessons on corn are about to be issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The average production per acre of corn in the United States is still below 28 bushels per acre despite the fact that in almost every section of the country yields of more than 100 bushels have been obtained. The difference indicates in a measure the value of proper instruction in growing corn. The spread of boys' corn clubs all over the country has also emphasized the need of corn study in rural schools.

The forthcoming bulletin contains outlines of 12 lessons covering such important points as the different kinds of corn, ways of judging corn, seed, corn crop rotation, best kind of fertilizers, proper cultivation and the food value of the crop. Suggestions for the proper observance of corn day have received consideration. Rural school teachers, especially in the great corn growing States, will find the bulletin a valuable aid in the work of stimulating in their charges a healthy interest in sound agriculture.

This bulletin will be published under the title of Farmer's Bulletin No. 617 "School Lessons on Corn," and copies will be sent free as long as the supply lasts.

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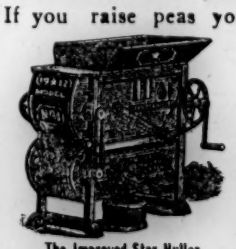

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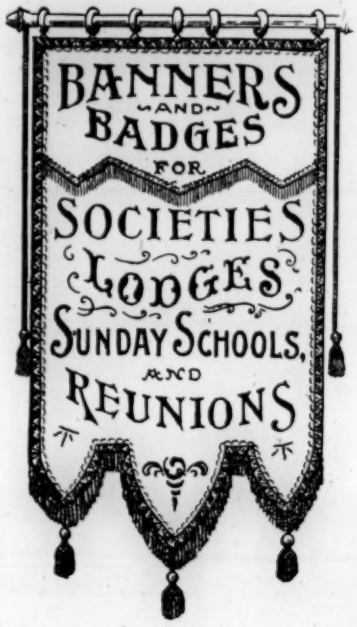

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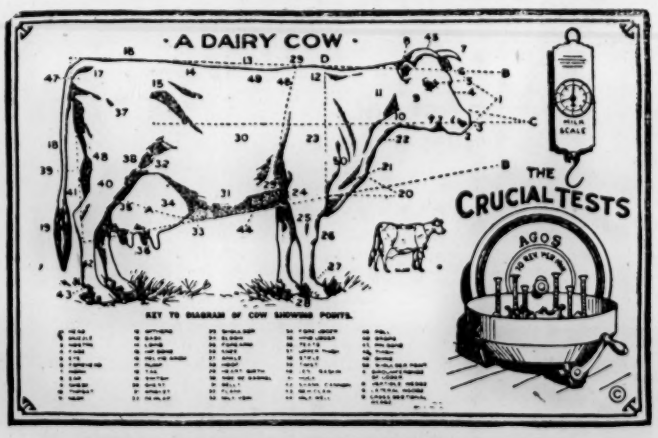

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THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

BLOODED POULTRY FOR FARMERS

The experiment station of West Virginia announces for the second time the distribution of White Leghorn cockerels from experiment station farm flocks. These birds are selected from heavy laying strains.

The applicants for birds must be farmers living on farms in the State. All those who secure these cockerels must agree to keep no other male birds with their hens for two years unless the hens are penned separately during the breeding season. Fifty cents is the price asked for these cockerels and it must accompany the order. This just covers the cost of crating and delivering to the express agent. The express on the birds must be paid by the farmers to whom they are sent. Not more than three cockerels will be given to any one farmer and the purchasers of cockerels from the experiment station last year are not eligible to receive them this year.

These few suggestions and regulations with regard to the distribution of blooded cockerels are worthy of comment because it shows that the people of West Virginia are alive to the possibilities of improving the flocks that are now on the farms of the State.

It is doubtful if one-tenth of the farmers of this country, and this is true of the Southern States as well as any others, realize the possibilities of their poultry. It is doubtful if these people manage their flocks in a way that would make it possible for them to realize anything like the degree of profit which should naturally be theirs. This does not mean that they should have more expensive or better equipment or more fancy houses, but it does mean they must give the poultry better and more common sense care.

The dairy cow and the hen go splendidly together. The former is a constant source of income, while the latter uses the by-product for the greatest profit. If handled with fair intelligence and given half a show, the hen will make a splendid little side line week in and week out throughout the entire year.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

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An Iowa correspondent writes:

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Pumpkins and squashes should be stored with their stems on. They differ from most fruits and vegetables in that they keep best in a rather warm place. The temperature should be at least 50 degrees. The ordinary cellar will do if it is fairly dry. Only those pumpkins should be stored which are well ropened and in no way bruised.—Wallace's Farmer.

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Advertisers, a Word!

Reand this and see if You Belong in the List Below

Because of the fact that the European War has struck the Cotton-growing States such a stunning blow, all newspapers, farm papers and all who wish the South well are advising Southern farmers to grow less cotton and more food. As a result, the following dealers, if they are far-sighted, will reap a harvest from the War — DEALERS IN Garden Seed, Hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Cows, Hares, Orchard Plants, Sheep, Eggs, Mail-Order Goods that are Cheap in Price

THE NEGRO FARMER reaches that class of farmers who are interested in the articles above

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